SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : This is a question relating to food processing. *(Interruptions). . .*

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : Sir, how many supplementaries can one raise ? *(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI TARUN GOGOT : What do you want to know ? You want to know that . .. *(Interruptions).. .*

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : सर, इनके जवाब से यह प्रश्न उत्पन्न होता है ।

SHRI RAIN1 RANJAN SAHU : Why are you interrupting ? Let him reply.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : Weare are giving incentives". He asked, "Why are we giving incentives ?"' *(Interruptions) .. .*

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : Don't intervene in everybody's question, *(interruptions)*

श्री महेश्वर सिंह : सर, इन्होंने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में स्वयं कहा है कि सरकार विभिन्न प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान कर रही हैं । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह सुविधाएं कौन-कौन सी हैं और किस प्रकार की हैं ?

श्री तरुण गोगोई : वही बोल रहे हैं, You listen to me first. We give equity and or grant-in-aid up to 50% of non-recurring costs in the processing industry in public sector/cooperative sector, it may be potato products also. We also give 15% of the equity capital to the private sector up to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs. Up to 50% of the amount required to be paid by State Government in joint sector projects is met as equity. These are the incentives we give now. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please sit down ? You cannot ask any more questions. Mr. T. N. Chaturvedi.

SHRI TRILOKI NATO CHATURVEDI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from Bihar, there are many other States in the country where also potatoes are grown in large quantities. I think, the Minister of State for External Affairs who comes from Uttar Pradesh and belongs to district fate-garh can also give a lot of information as regards the sufferings and the deprivation of the potato growers in U.P., especially in the districts of Fategarh and Farrukhabad. Sir, my question, therefore, to the hon. Minister is : Is there any intention on the part of the Government to work out some kind of a unified policy after setting up a study group to see that the potato-growers in different parts of the country do not suffer and they get the real value for all the labour and the expenditure incurred ? Because potato is something from which a large number of products can be made and they are of a lasting value, as was pointed out by one of the hon. Members earlier. That is why. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a desire to set up a committee so that the Government of India can work out a policy for the potato-producing areas within the country.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : Sir, this is a good suggestion. I will refer it to the Agriculture Minisier.

*202. *[The questioner (Shri Pravat Kumar Samantaray) was absent. For answer vide col .....infra]*

*203. *[The questioner (Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande) was absent For answer* vide col .....*infra]*

*20. *[The questioner {Miss Saroj Khaparde) was absent. For answer vide col ..... infra]*

*205. *[The questioner (Shri Ramchandran Pillay) was absent. For ans wer vide col ..... infra]*

Increase in Pollution level in big cities of Uttar Pradesh

*206. DR. ISHWAR CHANDRA GUPTA:

DR. SANJAYA SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the pollution level of air, water and noise in the big cities of Uttar Pradesh State, especially of Kanpur, and

(b) the details of steps being taken for each city to bring down pollution level to the required level ?

The question was actually asked on the ! floor of the House by Dr. Sanjaya singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA) •. (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Increase in pollution level in the big cities of Uttar Pradesh

(a) In Kanpur and in other cities of Uttar Pradesh, the levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide are within the pres cribed limits. The levels of suspended particulate matter in residential areas of Kanpur are higher than the stipulated standards owing to industrial emissions and natural duty conditions.

The water pollution caused by discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents render the quality of the surface waters in Kanpur and in other cities to quality levels below the prescribed standards.

In all cities the average of ambient noise levels in residential and commercial areas and silence zones exceed the standards both during the day time as well as in the night time. Vehicular noise was found to be the major noise generating source in residential, commercial and in silence zones.

(b) The steps taken to control pollution in cities of Uttar Pradesh include the following :—

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;

(ii) A network of ambient air quality and ambient water quality monitoring stations have been set up;

(iii) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for sitting and operation of industries;

(iv) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirement of the State Pollution Control Board to keep the discharge of effluents and emissions within the stipulated limits;

(v) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas ;

(vi) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units as well as local bodies for setting up common effluent treatment plants;

(vii) A time-bound action plan for control of emission from the 17 categories of polluting industries has been prepared in consultation with the State Governments.

डा० संजय सिंह : माननीय महोदय, मंत्री जी ने काफी लंबा उत्तर दिया है जिसमें इन्होंने इनवॉयरमेंट मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा दी गई इंस्ट्रक्शंस बताई हैं। हमने एक विशेष सवा का जवाब चाहा है। जवाब के "ख" सैक्शन के चौथे प्वाइंट में कहा गया है कि--

"बहिस्रावों और उत्सर्जनों के विसर्जन को निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर रखने के लिए उद्योगों से कहा गया है कि वे राज्य प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्वीकृति संबंधी अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन करें"।

तो इस जवाब के हिसाब से मैं खास तौर से जानना चाहता हूं कि कानपुर, इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी में जितने उद्योग लगे हैं उसमें से कितने उद्योग इन नार्म्स का अनुपालन कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं और जो उद्योग इसका अनुपालन नहीं कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, the industries which were set up before 1981 have been given time up to 1993 to follow the norms which have been set out. The industries set up after 1991 had been given time up to 1992. Up to now, regarding those industries which have been polluting and not following the guidelines,

action has been taken against them. Sir, I may mention here that 221 cases have been registered against those industries which have not been following the guidelines as set out, out of which 127 cases have been decided. Cut of these 127 cases, 109 cases have been decided in favour of the Board, that is, against the industries and only 18 cases have gone in favour of the industries in the court if law.

डा० संजय सिंह : माननीय महोदय, वहां पर शोर के खिलाफ जो साऊंड पौल्यूशन है, उसके लिए भी सवाल मैंने किया था । उसके जवाब में भी दिया गया है कि ऐसे इलाकों में जहां पर कोई भी उद्योग साऊंड पौल्यूशन कर रहे हैं या कोई भी पौल्यूशन कर रहे हैं, उनको शहर से दूर ले जाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है। ऐसे कितने उद्योग हैं इन शहरों में जिनको शहर से दूर ले जाने की योजना है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, this question relates to Uttar Pradesh, A special study was made of the city of Kanpur as a survey. In this the levels that have been determined indicate that the levels are beyond the standards set, except in the industrial areas. Standards for noise from automobiles, domestic appliances and construction equipment have been laid down. But we found that in many areas which have been declared "silence" zones standards are not being very strictly followed. There are criteria. But the question is that of having them implemented. I would like to point out that even in the case of those who are guilty of noise pollution, cases have been filed in the courts in Uttar Pradesh.

Shri B. K. HARIPRASAD : Sir, it has been reported that Bangalore city is the third most polluted city in the country after Delhi and Bombay. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps she has taken to bring down pollution to the minimum level.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I seek your protection: I know as I also come from the city of Bangalore and I do agree that there are various problems which we are facing and for which the guidelines set under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 apply uniformly. Whether it is a question of industry or other requirements regarding air, water and noise pollution, the standards are uniform for the entire country. But I wouldn't be able to five details because the question pertains specifically to the cities of U.P. for which I have been given information.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : Sir, I need your protection.

MR. CHAIRMAN : For this you don't need protection.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : Sir, I seek your protection. Bangalore is the fastest-growing city in South-East Asia. It is the most neglected city in the country. People from the North are coming down to Bangalore to establish industries.

MR, CHAIRMAN : Are they bringing pollution ?

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : It is unfurtunate that no proper concrete assurance is coming out from the Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may not answer.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : श्रीमान, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कलकत्ता जिसे कभी हर्ष नगर कहा जाता था, आजकल प्रदूषण के कारण और सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण विषाद नगर में बदलता जा रहा है । कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन ने उसे गंदगी के कारण नरक बना रखा है । कलकत्ता की स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन सबसे गंदी बसें चलाने वाली संस्था है । वहां चारों तरफ अव्यवस्था है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई निर्देश राज्य सरकारों पर और विशेषकर बंगाल की सरकार के ऊपर भी है या नहीं और क्या कलकत्ते के प्रदूषण को कम किया जायगा ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, as I mentioned earlier, we have the Central Pollution Control Board and each State has a State Pollution Control Board.

Guidelines are set under the Act and are given to all the States. As far as Bengal is concerned, while not mentioning Calcutta directly, I must mention that 15 cities of West Bengal have been brought under the Ganga Action Plan and all the requirements for dealing with pollution along the banks of the river—all these 15 cities of West Bengal are on its banks—are being monitored under the Ganga Action Plan which is 100 per cent funded by the Central Government. As far as pollution within the city and collection of garbage and so on are concerned there are various schemes which are available. It is for the State Governments to take benefit and to utilise whatever is available under those schemes.

श्री राम नरेश यादव : महोदय, इस पोल्यूशन को ठीक करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणसी में श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने गंगा ऐक्शन प्लान को लांच किया था और उस पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च भी किए गए हैं। किन्तु अभी तक जिस तरह से वहां पर गंगा को पोल्यूशन से मुक्त करना चाहिए बनारस में उस पर कोई ठोस कार्य नहीं हो पाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब इतना बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट वहां पर चालू किया गया था और राजीव जी ने जिसका अपने हाथों से उद्घाटन किया था और करोड़ों रुपया उस पर खर्च किया गया है फिर भी आज तक स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों क्यों बनी हुई है ? वहां पर सारे मुर्दे, शव और कूड़ा-कचरा जो वहां पर जा रहा है क्या आपने उसकी समीक्षा की है कि कितना उस प्रोजेक्ट पर अब तक खर्च हो चुका है और खर्च करने के बाद उसका क्या लाभ हुआ है, उसमें सरकार को कहां तक उपलब्धि हुई जिस लक्ष्य को लेकर गंगा ऐक्शन प्लान को चलाया गया था ?

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि कानपुर में चमड़ा उद्योग बहुत ज्यादा है जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने निश्चित रूप से प्रश्न किया है। वहां पर जो सारा कूड़ा-कचरा जाता है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए गंगा के प्रदूषण में कोई कमी आई है और यदि आई है तो कितने परसेंट कमी आई है, यह मैं जानना चाहूंगा।

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that under the Indo-Dutch Integrated Project, Rs. 65 crores were made available for all the schmes. Out of this, about 50 per cent has been earmarked for the city of Kanpur itself. Sir, about the schemes, the hon. Member felt that nothing had been done. I would like to give the details just to satisfy the Member. As far as the sewage, interception and diversion are concerned, out of the 40 schemes, 32 have already been implemented; for sewage treatment, out of 13, 7 have already been implemented; for low-cost sanitation, out of the 14 schemes, 11 have been completed; for electric crematoria—he has specially referred to this—out of the three sanctioned, two have already been completed; as for the river-front facilities, out of the 8 schemes sanctioned, 7 have been completed and in regard to the others, Sir, out of 28, 23 have been completed. Therefore, as far as the Plan itself is concerned, the implementation has, in fact, been ahead of schedule and the money that *has* been earmarked has been spent. I would also like to point out that as far as Kanpur is concerned, we do have the problem of the tanneries and pollution because of the effluents which come into the river at that point. For this, various schemes have been implemented and are also continuing. I would like to point out, specially here, that the parameters, for what effluents can go into the river, have been set and are being monitored. And besides that, they have also got schemes for the recycling of water and for removal of these pollutants from the water before it is allowed to go into the river itself. But in spite of that, I must admit that there is a serious problem which is being monitored and we are hopeful that by March 1995 which is set, the entire programme for cleaning the river, will be completed.

श्री राम नरेश यादव : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि कितने करोड़ रुपये गंगा ऐक्शन प्लान पर

वाराणसी में खर्च हो चुके हैं और समीक्षा करने के बाद सरकार किस नतीजे पर पहुंची है और जो लक्ष्य था उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत की पूर्ति हुई है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ?

SHRIMATI MAKGARET ALVA : Sir, the total amount for Uttar Pradesh—there are three States involved here, you have got Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, but as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned— for this scheme is Rs. 140 crores has been tanctioned.

*207. *[The questioner (Shri Sudhir Ranjan Majumdar) was absent. For answer vide col .... infra]*

Council for physiotherapists and occupational therapists

*208. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 912 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6th May, 1992, and state :

(a) the names of the Ministries which were asked to comment on the proposed formation of the council for physiotherapists and occupational therapists;

(b) which of the Ministries have sent their comments and the details thereof; and

(c) when a legislation is proposed to be brought by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b) Comments were sought from the Ministries of Welfare, Human Resource Development, Science and Technology and Finance which have since been received.

(c) The question of legislation would be considered after a view is taken on the formation of a Council.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA : Sir, Mr. Bapu Kaldate and I had asked the same question earlier and it was answered on 5th of May and the answer was almost the same. Now, I would like to know from i the Minister whether the Government will 2 —149 RSS/94 consider formation of a separate cadre for occupational therapists because there is no financial constraint involved. And, how soon will it be done ?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there are a lot of demands from many paramedical professionals to have a separate council. And after receiving all these representations, ihe Government has formed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Sharma to decide whether we should have a separate council for ail these paramedical staff or we should have an omnibus committee covering all these. And the Government has received that report recently and we have sent this report for the comment of the State Governments. After receiving the comments from the State Governments, the Government will take a view on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please put your second supplementary.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA : Sir, I would like to know from the honourable Minister when this Committee was formed. Sir, my question is about the physiotherapists and they are not paramedics. They are trained personnel who help in the rehabilitation of the paiients in the orthopaedic departments. So, I would like to know how soon it will be done. Also, as I said earlier, I would like to know when this Committee was formed and whether any report has come from this Committee or not.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR : Sir, the Report was received in January 1992 and, in July 1992, we sent it to the State Governments for their comments. After receiving their comments, we will take a view on this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Chaturanan Mishra.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Sir, the point is that this question has been pending since 1992. There should be a time-limit for this and the Members should know about it. They say that they put the question to them and they put the question to another Ministry and another question was sent to the State Governments and the State Governments have not